Complications of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Therapy in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia - Chronic Phase

DESPOINA CALAMAR POPOVICI1,2, IOANA IONITA1,2*, MIRELA NEDELCU1, CLAUDIU IONITA4,5, HORTENSIA IONITA1, RADU DUMITRU MOLERIU6, CALIN OVIDIU ILIE14, DANIELA IACOB7, LUCA TUDOR CONSTANTIN8, ADELINA CHEVERESAN9, DELIA BERECEANU VADUVA10, DANIELA RADU10

1 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department of Hematology, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
2 City Clinical Emergency Hospital, Hematology Clinic, 1 Hector Str., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
3 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department of Surgery, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
4 City Clinical Emergency Hospital, Surgery Clinic, 1 Hector Str., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
5 West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, Department of Mathematics, 4 Vasile Parvan Blvd., 300223, Timisoara, Romania
6 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Discipline of Dental Technology, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
7 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department of Neonatology, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
8 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department of Cardiology, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
9 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department of Cardiology, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania
10 University of Medicine and Pharmacy Victor Babes Timisoara, Department Surgery, 2 Eftimie Murgu Sq., 300041, Timisoara, Romania

Chronic myeloid leukaemia is a malignant tumor of pluripotent haemopoetic stem cell, characterized by increase granulocytes with left shift and the presence of the Ph chromosome. Treatment of chronic phase is made with tyrosine kinase inhibitors administered orally and can have secondary effects: haematological and non-haematological. The purpose of this paper is to assess complications of tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy in chronic phase of chronic myeloid leukaemia and establishing correlations with the type of inhibitor used. The study was performed on a total of 140 patients diagnosed with chronic phase CML in the Hematology Department of the City Clinical Emergency Hospital Timisoara between January 2006 - January 2016. The lot proposed has been studied in terms of anthropometric parameters and also the haematological and biochemical. It showed complications after initiation of therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitors and also the correlations statistically significant between complications and type of inhibitor used. The study reveals that regardless the type of inhibitor used both haematological complications arise and non haematological. The most common are: neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, fluid retention, muscle and joint pain. Less common are nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, increased liver enzymes. Despite complications of occurring, these modern therapies significantly improve both survival and quality of life of patients.

Keywords: chronic myeloid leukemia, tyrosine kinase inhibitors, treatment, complications

Experimental part

Material and methods

The study was performed on a total of 140 patients diagnosed with chronic phase CML in the Hematology Department of the City Clinical Emergency Hospital Timisoara between January 2006 - January 2016. The database includes anthropometric data and results of laboratory investigations, types of inhibitors used and complications occurred after their administration. Data presented in percentage and comparisons between groups were made Oneway Anowa [3-5].

Results and discussions

The group included a total of 140 patients, of which 57 (40.72%) were female and 83 (59.28%) were males. The ratio B / F is 1.45 for male. The age was between 23 and 82 years. The average age was 52.16 years. The patients were divided into three age groups, namely: 20-30 years, 31-50 years and over 50 years. The distribution of patients by age is shown in Table 1. We can see that in the age group 20 to 30 entered a total of 7 patients (5%), of which 10 to 20 years - 20 patients (14.28%), over 50 years - 40 patients (28.57%).

Chronic myeloid leukemia was treated throughout its history with Busulfan or Hydroxyurea and presented a poor prognosis. These agents have controlled hematologic manifestations but have not delayed disease progression. Imatinib, a small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor, was first generation of drugs that target BCR-ABL and became the standard first-line therapy in chronic phase of CML. Subsequently emerged second generation molecules, following the strategies used to overcome resistance to Imatinib. These include new drugs, more powerful like Dasatinib and Nilotinib. These three molecules being used.

This paper aims to assess complications of therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitors in chronic phase of chronic myeloid leukemia and establishing correlations with the type of inhibitor used.

* email: mdioanaionita@yahoo.com, Phone: 0723539800; clluca@cardiologie.ro, Phone: 0744549340; adedent73@gmail.com; bереeanu.delia@umft.ro
3 were women and 4 men, in the group 31 - 50 years we have 44 patients (31.43%) of which 15 women and 29 men, and 50 years group, 89 patients (63.57%) of which 39 were women and 50 were men.

Female gender in the age group over 50 years of age has a number of premenopausal, menopausal disorders that alter daily activities. The increased incidence of malignant pathology in the genital area (uterine cancer, breast) at this age, as well as cardiovascular pathology are more and more common clinical diagnoses [6-15].

There were analyzed few important parameters in clinical and laboratory diagnosis of chronic phase in chronic myeloid leukemia. All the data are shown in Table 2. The distribution of patients according to the type of tyrosine kinase inhibitors used in the treatment of the patients in our study group is shown in Table 3.

The most common complications of patients treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors were: neutropenia (24%), anemia (16%), thrombocytopenia (10%), fluid retention (9%), rash (7%). Less frequent were: kidney failure (4%), joint pain (2.5%), muscle cramps (2%), bleeding syndrome (1%). Distribution of complications in patients diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia-chronic phase is shown in Figure1. Depending on the type of tyrosine kinase inhibitors use, modify complications occur, therefore in the following we present our lot comparative study on those complication [16,17].

To assess complications presented in the Table 4 were performed for all patients complete and extensive biochemical tests, ECG, cardiac ultrasound, and very thorough case history.

The frequency of complications in the studied group is different depending on the type of tyrosine kinase inhibitors used. As seen from the above table for Imatinib, the most common complications were neutropenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, while for patients treated with Dasatinib the most frequent were hideric retention, chest pain, pulmonary arterial hypertension, heart problems.
Regarding patients treated with Nilotinib complications most often occurred were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, increase of serum transaminases and lipase.

**Conclusions**

Patients with chronic myeloid leukemia develop numerous complications that differ depending on the type of tyrosine kinase inhibitor used. What is important to note is that all types of inhibitors occur in a higher percentage of hematological complications as seen in Table 4: Anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia. The importance of these complications has been studied in many clinical trials both in the United States and the UK, and is mainly related to the need to discontinue treatment until normalization of hemogram values [18-20].

This study reveals that depending on the type of tyrosine kinase inhibitors, the most frequently occurring complications vary but there are some hematological changes that persist in a large number of patients regardless of the inhibitor used.

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Despite these inconveniences, modern ITK therapy significantly improves both survival and quality of life for patients.

**References**


